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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) ASU received funds on this effort to contribute to the PCIS-2 joint USA and France Technology Research and Development Project (TRDP). PCIS-2 (Portable Common Interface Set) is a three phase project whose goal is to develop a distributed software engineering environment primarily from commercial off-the-shelf tools, government owned tools, current distributed object technology (WWW, Java and CORBA, for example) and the technology developed in the PCIS program. Phase-I of the project developed architecture for PCIS-2, selected a set of tools and created prototype implementation approaches. Phase-II includes realization of the architecture and wrapping of selected tools. Phase-III provides for usage and evaluation of the resulting environment. When software development is distributed (software engineers are geographically dispersed), cooperation among engineers in jointly producing software artifacts (source code, and associated information) becomes an important issue. The PCIS-2 Architecture includes distributed object services for software process definition and enactment, as well as services for distributed configuration management and fine-grained traceability among software artifacts. These services are being realized in the PCIS-2 Phase-II, together with the wrapping of several commercial tools to utilize the services. ASU has all supported realization of the process services.				
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PCIS-2: Distributed Component-Based Software Engineering

**Final Report to SSC San Diego and
The Office of Naval Research**

**ONR Award Number:
N00014-97-1-0872**

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1.0 Introduction

ASU received funds on this effort to contribute to the PCIS-2 joint USA and France Technology Research and Development Project (TRDP). PCIS-2 (Portable Common Interface Set) is a three phase project whose goal is to develop a distributed software engineering environment primarily from commercial off-the-shelf tools, government owned tools, current distributed object technology (WWW, Java and CORBA, for example) and the technology developed in the PCIS program (see [11.]). Phase-I of the project developed an architecture for PCIS-2 (see [8.]), selected a set of tools and created prototype implementation approaches. Phase-II includes realization of the architecture and wrapping of selected tools. Phase-III provides for usage and evaluation of the resulting environment.

When software development is distributed (software engineers are geographically dispersed), cooperation among engineers in jointly producing software artifacts (source code, and associated information) becomes an important issue. The PCIS-2 Architecture includes distributed object services for software process definition and enactment, as well as services for distributed configuration management and fine-grained traceability among software artifacts. These services are being realized in the PCIS-2 Phase-II, together with wrappings of several commercial tools to utilize the services.

ASU has also supported realization of the process services.

2.0 Project Technical Accomplishments and Reports

ASU has contributed to the formulation of the PCIS-2 architecture, principally in the process services area. This work has included cooperation with the French academic project partner (LORIA Nancy France) who is responsible for the architecture definition. ASU has also participated with SSC San Diego in background exploration and realization of the process services. The funds provided by the contract have also supported participation in the PCIS-2 project meetings.

2.1 PCIS-2 Process Components

Software components present a new paradigm for composing, reusing and configuring desktop functionality. But, what can be done to take advantage of these approaches short of rewriting legacy tools? The approach of this project is to provide key software engineering services as network available components. Legacy tools are wrapped to provide the services where ever possible. Further, legacy tools are wrapped to utilize the services.

When software is constructed by a widely distributed work group, process coordination and cooperation become central issues. Existing workflow and automated process tools provide considerable functionality to address coordination problems, but generally assuming limited distribution of participants. Several issues become more complex when a software project and personnel are distributed over a wide area network of heterogeneous workstations. These issues are:

- Who is responsible for producing each of the different software artifacts,

- How can the products produced by heterogeneous tools running on diverse platforms be integrated into a single software system,
- How can we coordinate the workers and tool components producing the artifacts,
- How can we coordinate distributed teams working under their own guidelines and best practice conventions to contribute to a single software project, and
- How do each of the software artifacts relate to other project artifacts?

Automated support for workflow resolves these issues by defining the activities that are performed in a software development, by tracking the status of each activity as it progresses and by overseeing the use of tools to produce software artifacts. Under PCIS-2, we have defined a set of services aimed at interoperability among software process tools. The approach has been defined and we are currently continuing prototype activities. Various aspects of our approach has been reported in several papers and reports (see [1.]), (see [2.]), (see [6.]), (see [7.]), (see [9.]), and (see [10.]).

PCIS-2 identifies a set of process definition and enactment services that can realized by wrapping existing process tools. The wrappings present process definition, enactment and analysis components to the internet for use by other (process and non-process) tools. PCIS-2 Process Components (see [8.]) facilitate a single software process that includes subprocesses that are defined or enacted using distributed heterogeneous process tools. Our current prototype activities include wrapping Fujitsu's workflow product, i-Flow.

3.0 Fiscal Report

3.1 Personnel

The project has supported 2 graduate research assistants, Ph.D. students Kevin Gary and Ly Sauer, 1 post-doctoral researcher, Dr. Harry Koehnemann, and 1 faculty principal investigator, Dr. Tim Lindquist. Kevin Gary (see [4.]) and Ly Sauer (see [5.]) have completed the requirements for the Ph.D. in Computer Science and Engineering in Spring 1999. Kevin is now an Assistant Professor at The Catholic University of America and Ly is a member of the technical staff at Sandia Laboratory.

3.2 Travel and Other Expenditures

The project has supported participation of all researchers in Joint French and USA project formulation and technical meetings, as hosted by SSC in San Diego, LORIA and the French MOD at various locations in France.

The project has also supported several software purchases. Currently, the project is using the i-Flow workflow tool, produced by Fujitsu Software Corporation to realize the project process services.

4.0 References

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- [4.] "Open Process Components," Gary, Kevin A., Ph.D. Dissertation, Computer Science and Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe Arizona, May 1999.
- [5.] "Brokering Process Components," Sauer, Ly D., Ph.D. Dissertation, Computer Science and Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, May 1999.
- [6.] "Brokering Software Process Components," submitted IEEE Computer, (Sauer, L; Lindquist, T) November 1998.
- [7.] "Component-Based Software Process Support", Short paper in Proc. ASE 98, (Gary, K., Lindquist, T., Koehnemann, H., Derniame J.C.) October 1998.
- [8.] The US-France Technology Research and Development Project, "*PCIS2 Architecture Specification Version 1.0*", (Lindquist, TE editor) SPAWAR Systems Command, San Diego CA, January 1998
- [9.] "Automated Process Support for Organizational and Personal Processes, Proc. ACM SIG-GROUP Group '97 Conference (Gary, KA; Lindquist, TE; Sauer, LD; and Koehnemann HE), pp. 221-230, November 1997.
- [10.] "Towards Distributed and Composable Process Components" in Proc. 6-th European Software Process Workshop 1997, (Lindquist, TE and Derniame J-C), July 1997.
- [11.] PCIS Architecture: Framework Definition and Rationale, Version 1.0; NATO Tri-Service Group on Communications and Electronics, Special Working Group on Ada Programming Support Environments, 31 December, 1993.
- [12.] PCTE, Portable Common Tool Environment (ISO and ECMA Standard), European Computer Manufacturers Association, 114 Rue du Rhone, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland. Tel: +41 22 735 36 34, Fax: +41 22 786 52 31.